These cities were organized almost simultaneously, and their early progress was most extraordinary. Large hotels and fine business blocks, and valuable stocks of goods could be found at each; and the population of each increased with astonishing rapidity, especially when the sparseness with which the territory was then settled is taken into consideration. In fact, I question whether with our present large population, and the mania that has again broken out among our people for the building of new towns, I say I question whether any city of the present time has been built so thoroughly, or has increased in population so rapidly as some of those cities to which I am now calling your attention.

Perhaps their great prosperity is not to be marveled at, when we remember who were the founders of those cities, or who early be-came their champions. The most distin-guished citizen of our Territory at that time, guished citizen of our Territory at that time, and afterwards governor of our common, wealth, and who has been the foremost among all our people for the whole thirty-one years of our history, was among the leading spirits of Quindaro. A lieutenant governor and many others of distinction championed the prosperity of Delaware. A gentleman of wide literary fame, and who has since homored both his state and the nation upon the floor of the United States senate, was the special friend of Sumner. The great military chieftain of our senate, was the special friends of our The great military chieftain of our Territorial days, and afterwards a distinguished senator in congress, was the leader of the hosts and of the enterprise at Doniphan. Gentlemen of almost equal prominence and ability were directing af-fairs at Palermo. But it was reserved for

where such cities were localed, and, as the enthusiastic exhumists of cities, after they shall have gotten through with Pompeli and Horculaneum, and Babylon, and Troy and others of the old world, may want to try their hands upon the lost cities of this continent, it might be well for me to state. that they were all situated upon the Missouri river. Quindaro, some three miles above Wyandotte; Delaware, about half way be-tween Wyandotte and Leavenworth; Sumner, four or five miles below Atchison; Doni-phan, as many miles above Atchison; E-wood, immediately opposite the city of St. Joseph, and Palermo, about midway between Elwood and Doniphan.

tween Elwood and Doniphan.

Two great causes contributed to bring about the collapse of these cities: Fir.tBoing located but a few miles apart, along the Missouri river, which already had upon its banks the large and prosperous cities of Atchison, Leavenworth and Wyandotte, they necessarily became rivals, and greatly antagonized each others interests.

Second—They were unquestionably far in advance of the times. The business of the territory, with its small population, could not sustain so many large places, crowded into such close proximity.

Viewed from the standpoint of to-day, and

Viewed from the standpoint of to-day, and with all the disastrous results before us, it is a matter of supreme regret to me, and I doubt not, to all the people of our state, that the great talents employed and the large means expended in building up so many antagonistic cities on our eastern border, were not combined to build one really great, unagnificent city within the limits of our state, a city capable of evoking the largest state pride, at which the commercial and financial business of the state might be transacted, and whose wealth would augment and aggrandize the wealth of our own state, instead of suffering such a city to be built in a neighboring state, to exhaust the resources and drain the life blood of all our people for all time to come.

Two other cities of our territorial days

Two other cities of our territorial days should claim our attention for a moment—Lecompton and Mincola. Both of these cities had the loftiest aspirations, each striving to be the great political center—the capital of our commonwealth. capital of our commonwealth. Nor were these aspirations by any means groundless, for Lecompton was chosen as the capitol by the first legislative assembly, or what was known as the "Border Ruffian Assembly," while Mineola was chosen as the capital by the free state legislative assembly, at its second regular session. Soon after the first of these locations, congress made an appropriation of \$50,000 with which to erect the capital

building at Lecompton, and, which was duly

expended for that purpose.

After Kansas became a state, one of the first official acts of Governor Robinson was to sell that capital building at public auction, and strange obtaining at public auction, and strange as it may seem, so little were capital buildings in demand at that particular season, that the net proceeds of the sale only amounted to \$216. I quote from recollection, but think I am correct. At Mineola, a large and commodious building was erected for capital purposes, by private enterprise, and good hotels, for the accommodation of members, territorial officers, and others.

But they were doomed never to be occupied The legislative assembly, which located the capital at Mineola, also provided for a constitutional convention, to assemble at the same place. It met, but refused to entertain any motion, or do any business, other than organize, and adjourn to Leavenworth, where the constitution designated by that name was framed.

The fate of both Lecompton and Mineola The fate of both Lecompton and Mincola as capitals was clearly discerned from the beginning. The political revolution then taking place scaled the fate of the former. The latter—Mincola—was largely owned by the members of the assembly which located the capital at that place. This savored too much of the "job" to be tolerated by the people. Besides, it was forestalling the popular indusered the most of the properties indusered the most of the most ular judgment upon so important a matter as the location of their capital. The people

tention: Quindaro, Delaware, Sumner, Doniphan, Palermo and Elwood.

These cities were organized almost simultaneously, and their early progress was most
extraordinary. Large hotels and fine business blocks, and valuable stocks of goods

the language of our spiritualistic friends,
which did not fully materialize; to the cities
of '54, and to the cities of '57.

Having said so much concerning the cities
of the past what shall I are

of '54, and to the cities of '57.

Having said so much concerning the cities of the past, what shall I say, what can I say, concerning the cities of the present? What should I say? Or rather why should I say anything concerning them? Are they not all there to speak for themselves? And, if they cannot speak, have they not all got steadfast friends and stalwart champions to speak for them? Aye, and if needs be to fight for them. Has their light at any time been placed under a bushel? Could any description of mine do justice to our cities? Could I, by painting, beautify the rose? "Behold, then, and judge for yourselves." There is Atchison and Leavenworth and Wyandotte, and Lawrence, and Fort Scott, and Ottawa, and Topeka, and Emporia, and Wichita, and Manhattan, and Junction, and Salina, and Great Bend, and Hutchinson, and Dodge and Garden City, and a hundred others, which would exhaust both the poet and the painter, as well as the historian, to portray them in all their effulgent glories. What the jewels are to the crown. What the stars are to the firmament, so are our cities to the troad and splendid domain of our commonwealth. And as the stars give life and light, and beauty, and glory, and effulgence to the earth beneath. earth beneath.

FIRST GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

Address by Charles W. Robinson. FIRST GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

FIRST GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

As there ten in the tunion army, and an intense on state can excel our own, but it have been notified that I am expected to speak of Kansas in her antensity proper and in the entry of the ten in the civil server and in the entry of the ten in the state of the state of Kansas in her antensity proper and in the entry of the first been n penalty reads as follows: "In the sweat thy face shalt thou eat thy bread till thou return into the ground." This penalty at-tached not only to the law breaker, but to all tached not only to the law breaker, but to all his posterity, and from that day to this the chief concern of mankind has been to escape this penalty. Every person seems desirons of making some one else do the sweating while he eats his bread. Every device has been resorted to. Sometimes a man escapes the penalty by withholding the earnings of his employes in whole, or in part, but a favorite method has been to capture, steal or purchase a man and compel him to do the sweating both for himself and his master. This practice has been handed down from generation to generation, till the date of the opening of Kansas to settlement, and it was proposed to introduce it on Kansas soil. Hence the conflict. Many people had come to look upon this business not only as avoiding the penalty for eating prohibited fruit, but as a great wrong to such as were compelled to suffer the double infliction. Some thought it was the "sum of all villainies," and others "trembled when they remembered that God was just." Many years of agitation had preceded the settlement of Kansas, both among the people and in congress. Various compromises and provisos had been agreed to, but all such were as ropes of sand before the demands or the slave power. One of these barriers to the extension of slavery were down in the enactment of the Kansas. Nebraska bill. The opponents to the extension of slavery were beaten, hopelessly beaten, in congress; the agitators of the north and east were powerless and could anything be done to stay the progress of this institution? A writer in the Charleston, S. C., Mercury states the case as follows:

"First, By consent of parties the present contest in Kansas is made the turning point in the destinies of slavery and abolitionism. If the south triumphs abolitionism will grow more insolent and aggressive until the utter ruin of the south is consummated. Second, If his posterity, and from that day to this the chief concern of mankind has been to escape

solent and aggressive until the utter more insolent and aggressive until the utter ruin of the south is consummated. Second, If the south secures Kansas, she will extend slavery into all territory south of the 40th parallel of north latitude, to the Rio Grande, and this, of course, will secure for her pent up institutions of slavery an ample outlet, and restore her nower in congress. If the ap institutions of slavery an ample outlet, and restore her power in congress. If the north secures Kansas, the power of the south in congress will gradually be diminished, the states of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, together with the adjacent territories, will gradually become abolitionized and the slave population, confined to the states east of the Mississippi, will become valueless. All depends upon the action of the present moment."

This is an exact statement of the situation as it then appeared, and the predictions only

This is an exact statement of the situation as it then appeared, and the predictions only failed of realization in consequence of the suicide of slavery by the rebellion, which could not then be known. Here, then, was the stake; not the extension of slavery to Kansas, merely, but its extension indefinitely, or final extinction. Who can be found to enter the lists? Slavery had all the advantages. On its side were billions of dollars and the domestic relations of 8,000,000 people involved. Congress was in favor of slavery extension or it would not have removed the barriers from the west line of the state of Missouri. or it would not have removed the barriers from the west line of the state of Missouri. The judiciary was on the side of slavery ex-

tension or it would never have removed the

tension or it would never have removed the Dred Scott decision. The exsecutive department of the government favored slavery extension or it could not have been elected, and would not have had Jefferson Davis for secretrry of war. Besides, Kansas had a slave state extending across its entire eastern border, 7-hose inhabitants were alive to the situation, bold, reckless and defiant, while the opponents of slavery were to be found chiefly at a distance of hundreds of miles from the field of conflict. Congressmen from the north had been beaten and cowed, the old anti-slavery society had no faith in success, or in the people. Besides, it was forestalling the popular judgment upon so important a matter as the location of their capital. The people became indignant. Their condemnation was swift as the lightning and as destructive as the eyclone. And the prospects of Mineola becoming a great city quickly

"Malted into air, into thin air, And left not a rack behind."

To show the feeling that was aroused upon this subject, I will state, that during the consideration of the bill establishing the capital at Mineola, in the council one of the members opposed to the location said: "I have to say to the friends of this measure, that, appropriating the language of Mr. Webster, the lightning has its power; the tempest has its power; the earthquake has its power; the tempest has its power; the earthquake combined, and that is public opinion; and public opinion will brand this outrage as a swindle; and its champions as swindlers," "You are flattering yourselves," said be, "that you are locating a capital." "It is a mistake. It will prove to be simply a grave-yard, in which every member who votes for this bill will be politically buried."

The prediction was almost literally fulfilled, for but few of those who voted for the "Mineola swindle," as it was afterwards called, were ever again entrusted by the people with public confidence, or public places.

This much, I felt, was due to the cities of

upon the banners of the south. Was there then hope left for a free state? All the machinery for making a state was now in the possession of the enemy. This was in 1855, and there would be no new legislature elected before 1857. In the meantime "returning boards" could be provided and a constitution inaugurated, which might settle the question in issue irrevocably. Can any power, or any agency wrest victory from such a defeat, and under such circumstances? upon the banners of the south. agency wrest victory from such a defeat, and under such circumstances? Every statesman, every politician, every student of history and every person of ordinary information of affairs of government would have answered, and did answer this question in the negative, but the free state party of Kansas answered it in the affirmative, and made good their answer as history has recorded. How this victory was achieved, by what measures of policy, belongs to the history of the territorial period and not the state, but as its results have been inherited by the state, some of them may properly be named here.

First. The victory of the free state party nade Kansas a free instead of a slave Second. According to the Charleston Merery, it put an end to the extension of sla

carry, it put an end to the extension of slavery in every direction, and secured freedom to all other territories.

Third. It made the republican party of the nation. The cyclopædia of political science says truly: "The predominance of a moral question in politica, always a portentious phenomenon under a constitutional government, was made unmistakable by the Kansas structed, and its first hercentible re-Kansas struggle, and its first perceptible result was the disappearance in effect, of all the old forms of opposition to the democratic party, and the first national convention of the new republican party, June 17, 1856."

1856."

Eli Thayer says that "the Kansas fight made the republican party." Also he adds that it was "a necessary training of the northern states for subduing the rebellion."

4. "This being conceded, Kansas made the election of Abraham Lincoln possible.

5. "Securing a free state in Kansas and the election of Lincoln brought on the rebellion, which

election of Lincoln brought on the rebellion, which

6. "Was the suicide and end of slavery, in this nation and prospectively in all nations."

All these results the state of Kansas inherits from the territorial struggle, as can be abundantly shown. I am aware that an attempt has been made to rob Kansas of some of these laurels, but the attempt will fail. One writer would make it appear that the raid at Harper's Ferry, to which he was a party, destroyed slavery, and not the work in Kansas. What are the facts? Were I to quote all the declarations of southern politicians during the pending of the elections of 1856 and 1860, saying that should the rapublican candidate for president be elected they would go out of the union, my time and your patience would be exhausted. I will therefore refer to but two or three writers: Jefferson tience would be exhausted. I will therefore refer to but two or three writers: Jefferson Davis in his message to the Confederate congress does not mention Harper's Ferry, but gave this as a reason for withdrawing from the union: "A great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the government with the avowed objet of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave states from all participation in the benefits of the public domain acquired by all the states in common, whether by conquest or purchase, surrounding them entirely by states in common, wetter by conquest or purchase, surrounding them entirely by states in which slavery should be prohibited, thus rendering the property in slaves so inse-cure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating, in effect, property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last to the election of its candidate for the president of the United

I will next quote from a letter attributed to Judah P. Benjamin, senator from Louisiana to the British consul in New York, dated Auto the British consul in New York, dated August 11, 1860, as follows: "The doctrines maintained by the great interests of the republican party are so unsuited of the whole south that the election of their candidate (which is almost certain) amounts to a total destruction of all plantation interests, which the south, as sure as there is a God in heaven, will not submit to. Sooner than yield to the arbitrary dictates of traitorous allies and false friends who have proven recreant to the solemn obligations of the old constitution, we will either secede from the union, and form a separate government, or upon certain conditions, at once return to the allegiance of Great Britain, our

swered most decidedly in the negative. This same cyclopedia says that the "North almost manimously condemned the whole insurrection," while it is well known that from every stump during the Lincoln campaign it was most vehemently denounced. The republi-can party, that there might be no mistaking its position, adopted this resolution in its national platform:

Resolved, That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the rights of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its independent exclusively, is essential to the bal-ance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or terriory, no matter under what pretext, as ar

he gravest crimes.

After the election, President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, quoted this resolution and added, "I now reiterate these sentiments, and, in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the prosperity, peace, and security of no section are

perity, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the new insoming administration."

Can it be possible that the effect of such a raid as that at Harper's Ferry, almost ananimously denounced by the whole north, specially denounced in the platform of the barty, and the denunciations reiterated by its candidate, could be to aid in the election of Mr. Lincoln. To ask such a question is so answer it. Not only did the raid not help the republicans, but as soon as the facts were he republicans, but as soon as the facts were leveloped, it did not frighten the south. The pro-slavery members of the senate investi-gating committee, Mason, Davis, Fitch, say that not a single slave could be induced to that not a single since could be induced to voluntarily join the raiders, and when arms were put in their hands they refused to use them, and escaped from their captors as soon as they could do so with safety. The republican members of this committee,

Collamer and Doolittle, said that "the lessons which it teaches furnish many considerations of security against its repetition. The fatal termination of the enterprise in the death and execution of so large a part Collamer and Doolittle, said that "the les of the number engaged; the dispersion of the small remainder as fugitives in the land

the entire disincilnation of the slaves to in surrection, or to receive aid for that purpose, which was there exhibited; the very limited number and peculiar character of the conspirators, all combine to furnish assurance against the most distant probability of its repetition." It is evident from all the facts in the case. And the said not only did

of its repetition." It is evident from all the facts in the case, that this raid not only did not help, but hindered the republican cause, causing the rebellion, or the destruction of and that it did not have a feather's weight in slavery in consequence of it.

Let us reverse the picture for a moment. Suppose, instead of a free state a slave state had been secured in Kansas with the power to extend the institution at will, into all the territories. Suppose, as a consequence, the Kansas struggle had not "made" a victorious republican party in 1860, but had secured the election of Breckenridge, the southern candidate for president, would the south have then seeded, and would slavery have been abolished? And would either event have transpired in consequence of the Harper's

shat carried Abraham Lincoln into the white nouse, drove the south into rebellion and puried slavery so deep that for it there can be no resurrection. Not only is the state of Kansas thus indebted to the territory, but the late slave states that contended so earnestly to extend their peculiar institution, are doubly indebted. These states have not only been redeemed from a blighting curse, but have been prospered in avery way as never before in their history. So general and wide-spread is their prosperity that so far as known not a citizen can be found in the entire south who would restablish slavery if he could. But the blessings resulting from the territorial struggle establish slavery if he could. But the bless-ings resulting from the territorial struggle do not stop here, for the nation itself has been born again, with that birth which brings with it "peace on earth, and good will to men." The old contentions, bitter-ness and irrepressible conflict between the north and the south have given place to mu-tual respect, love and good will. The United States now constitute a Union in reality, as well as in name, with like institutions, like as. vell as in name, with like institutions, like as well as in name, with like institutions, like as-pirations, and a common destiny. Our Union thus cemented, has become the envoy of all nations, and a terror to all enemies. The freest, happiest and most prosperous people on the globe, we have become a place of refuge for the oppressed of all nations. Such being the result of the territorial conflict, well may the contestants embrace each other on the 25th birthday of this wonderful state, and henceforth dwell together in unity unand henceforth dwell together in unity, un-der a government that knows no north, no south, no east, no west, but that is "one and inseparable now and forever."

> The Development of Kansas BY GOVERNOR JOHN A. MARTIN.

Mr Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemer In Grecian mythology it is related that Zeus, warned by an oracle that the son of his spouse, Metis, would snatch supremacy from him, swallowed both Metis and her unborn child. When the time of birth arunborn child. When the time of birth arrived, Zeus felt a violent pain in his head and in his agony requested Hephæstus to cleave the head open with an ax. His request was complied with, and from the brain of the great god sprang Athena, full-armed and with a mighty war shout. She at once assumed a high place among the divinities of Olympus. She first took part in the dismassions of the gods as an opponent of the avage Ares. She gave counsel to her father equinst the giants; and she slew Enceladus the most powerful of those who conspired. the most powerful of those who conspired against Zeus, and buried him under Mt. Etna. She became the patron of heroism mong men, and her active and origina enins inspired their employment. The griculturist and the mechanic were under act special protection, and the philosopher heroest and the coster delicited in heroester. he poet and the orator delighted in he avor. The legis was in her helmet, and she epresented the ether—pure air. She was worshipped at Athens because she caused the olive to grow on the bare rock of the Acropolis. She was also the protectress of the arts of peace among women. She bore in her hand the spool, the spindle, and the needle, and she invented and excelled in all the work of women. She was the goddess of wisdom and the symbol of thought; she rep-resented military skill and civic prudence. In war she was heroic and invincible; in eace she was wise, strong, inventive, and

ndustrious. THE ATHENA OF AMERICAN STATES Kansas is the Athena of American states. Thirty-six years ago the slave oligarchy ruled this country. Fearing that the birth of new states in the west would rob it of its suprem-protection of generous laws and of enlarged opportunities for usefulness. In war she was valiant and indomitable, and in peace she has been intelligent, energetic, progressive and enterprising. The modern Athena, type of the great Greek goddess, is over Kanana.

THE CHILD OF A GERAT ERA. It is not a long lapse of time since the 20th of January, 1861. A boy born during that eventful year cast his first presidential vote eventful year cast his first presidential vote at the last election. But no other period of the world's history has been so fertile in invention, so potential in thought, so restless and aggressive in energy, or so crowded with sublime achievements, as the quarter-century succeeding the admission of Kansas as a state. During that period occurred the greatest war the world has ever known. An industrious, self-governed, peace-loving people, transfigured by the inspiration of patriotism and freedom, became, within a twelve-month, a nation of trained and dissiplined warriors. Human slaver, en. twelve-month, a nation of trained and disciplined warriors. Human slavery, entrenched for centuries in law, tradition, wealth, and the pride of race, was annihilated, and 5,000,000 slaves were clothed with the powers and responsibilities of citizenship. The continent was girdled with railroad and telegraph lines. In 1800 there were only 31,186 miles of railway in the United States; there are now fully 130,000 miles. Less than 50,000 miles of telegraph wires were stretched at the date of the admission of Kansas; there are now nearly 300,000 miles. The telephone and the electric light are fruits of this period, and the improvements and inventions in farm implements, in books and inventions in farm implements, in books and newspapers, in all the appliances of me-chanical industry, and in the arts and sciences have revolutionized nearly every de-

sciences have revolutionized nearly every de-partment of human activity.

When this marvelous era dawned upon the world, Kansas was a fiction of geographers.
On the map of our country it was marked as a desert, and the few explorers who had pen-strated its vast solitudes described it as an arid and sandy waste, at only for the wild bison or the wilder Indian. There it had lain for centuries, voiceless and changeless, waiting for the miracle of civilization to bouch and transform it.

touch and transform it.

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill made Kansas the central figure in a tremenmade Kansas the central figure in a tremenlous conflict. It became not only the child
of a marvelous epoch, and heir to all the
progress, the achievements and the glory of
that epoch, but it stood for an idea; it represented a principle; and that idea and principle thrilled the heart and awakened the conscience of the nation. That a state cradled
amid such events, schooled during such a
period, and inspired by such sentimenta,
should, in its growth and development, illustrate these mighty energies and impulses,
was inevitable. The Kansas of to-day is
only the logical sequence of the influences
and agencies that have surrounded, shaped
and directed every step and stage of the
state's material and administrative progress.

NOT THE HISTORIAN.

NOT THE HISTORIAN. I am not, however, the historian of this am not, however, the instorian of this occasion. Very properly the committee assigned to my honored predecessor, the first governor of the state—whohas been with and of it during all the lights and shadows of thirty-one revolving years—the duty of presenting an historical aketch of the difficulties

us cardia service

Ferry raid, or five hundred such raids? Cook and been at Harper's Ferry some twelve soonths, and Brown and his followers four or ive months, and yet not a slave had been entisted for the crusade by either. How much affect would such a raid have to produce sevession or the abolition of slavery, with Kansas and the federal government in the secure possession of the south?

No, no: the flood tide of slavery extension received its first permanent check in Kansas, at was the refluent wave from her borders hat carried Abraham Lincoln into the white nouse, drove the south into rebellion and puried slavery so deep that for it there can be no resurrection. Not only is the state of monwealths.

THEER PREIODS OF DEVELOPMENT.

THERE PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT.

The development of Kansas, it seems to me, has had three periods, which may properly be called the decades of war, of uncertainty, and of triumph. From 1855 to 1855, Kansas was an armed camp. The border troubles, outbreaking late in 1854, continued until the rebellion was inaugurated. Kansas in fact, began the war six years before the nation had fired a shot, and the call to arms in 1861 found here a singularly martial people who responded with unperalled enthusiasm to the president's demands for men. In less than a year ten full regiments were organized, and before the close of the war Kansas had sent over twenty thousand soldiers to the field, out of a population of but lit!le more than a hundred thousand. Fields, workships, offices and schools were deserted, and the patient and heroic women who had kept weary vigils during all the dark and desolate days of the border troubles, now waited in their lonely home for tidings from the larger field of the civil war.

It is doubtful whether Kansas increased, either in population or wealth, from 1861 to 1864. But the young state grew in public

It is doubtful whether Kansas increased, either in population or wealth, from 1861 to 1864. But the young state grew in public interest and reputation, and when the heroic men, whose valor and patriotism had saved the republic, began to be mustered out, Kansas offered an inviting field for their energy, and they came hither in great numbers. The population of the state, which was 107,206 it 1860, had increased to 140,179 in 1865. The assessed value of its property increased from \$22,518,232 to \$36,110,000 during the same period, and the land in farms from 1,778,400 to 3,500,000 acres. It was not a "boom," nor was it stagnation and decay. Yet it is probable that nearly the whole of the growth shown by these figures dates from the spring of 1864.

shown by these lightes dates from the spring of 1864.

The real development of Kansas began in 1865, and it has known few interruptions since. The census of 1870 showed a population of 364,339—an increase of 124,220 in five years, or nearly double the population of 1865. Railroad building also began in 1865, and 1,283 miles were completed by 1870. The home-returning soldiers and the railroads came together. Immigrants to other states came in slow-moving canal boats or canvass covered wagons, but they came to Kansas in the lightning express, and most of them covered wagons, but they came to Kansas ir the lightning express, and most of them went to their claims in comfortable car drawn by that marvel of modern mechanism the locomotive. Our state has never had a "coon-skin cap" population. It is the child of the prairies, not of the forest. It has always attracted men of intelligence, who knew a good thing when they saw it. They brought with them the school, the church and the printing press; they planted at orchard and a grove as soon as they had harvested their first crop; and if they were compelled to live in a dug-out the first yen or two, they were reasonably certain to owr a comfortable house the third.

THE PERIOD OF UNCERTAINTY. The period from 1805 to 1875 was, however a period of uncertainty. Kansas remained an experiment. The drouth and grasshop per invasion of 1860, a menacing memory and for many years, had just begun to grow dim when the drouth of 1878 and the still more discrete about 1878. when the drouth of 1873 and the still more disastrous drouth locust invasion of 1874 revived its recollection, and intensified the ancertainty it had inspired. The interven-ing years were not, it is true, without their exaltation and triumphs. Luxuriant har-vests followed the disaster of 1860, year after year in unbroken succession, until 1873, and we indulged in much jubilant boasting and well-grantation, over-low-fruitfalsoil. self-gratulation overfour fruitfalsoil, and benign climate, and our gracious seasonabut over and through it all brooded and ran a feeling of question or uncertainty, which manifested itself in many ways. The news

manifested itself in many ways. The newspapers, while affecting to sneer at those who did not believe Kansai to be a country where rains always came just when they were wanted, nevertheless recorded every rain with suspicious prominence. Even the corner-lot speculator watched the clouds while he war denouncing the slanderors who asserted that Kansas was "a dry country." "Methinkithe lady doth protest too much," might have been said of the Kansans who, from 1865 to been said of the Kansans who, from 1875, vehemently maintained that the nor-

maic condition of Kansas was that of a quag-mire.

And in the midst of it all came 1873 and 1874, with their twin devastations and ca-lamities. A fierce sun rose and set for months in a cloudless sky; the parched earth shrank and cracked; and the crops withered and shriveled in winds as hot as the breath of a furnece. But as if the de-struction thus wrought was not enough, out from the northwest came clouds of insects darkening the sun in their baleful flight, and leaving the very abomination of desolation wherever they alighted. It was then that the bravest quailed, and our sturdiest farmer abandoned all hope. Thousands of people,

abandoned all hope. Thousands of people, now among our most prosperous citizens would have sold everything they possessed for one-sixth of its value, during the year 1874, and abandoned the state forever. Somehow—and I mention the fact to their everlasting credit—many of the newspapers of Kansas never lost heart or hope during that distressful season. They lauded the state more earnestly, if posible, than ever before. They asserted, with vehement iteration, that the season was exceptional and before. They asserted, with vehement iter-ation, that the season was exceptional and phenomenal. They exhorted the people to keep up courage, and confidently predicted abundant harvests next year. And keep influence more than any other, is due the fact that Kansas survived the drouth and grasshopper invasion of 1874 with so little loss of population.

THE PERIOD OF TRUMPH.

THE PERIOD OF TRIUMPH.

The period of triumph began in 1875. While the world was still talking of our state as a drouth-powdered and insect-eaten country, Kansas was preparing for the Centennial, and getting rendy for a great future. And in 1876 she sprang into the arena of nations with a display of her products and resource which eclipsed them all, and excited the wonder and admiration of the whole civilized earth, lized earth.

From that time to this the development of

From that time to this the development of Kansas has never known a halt, nor have the hopes of our citizens ever been troubled by a doubt. More permanent and costly homes have been builded, more stately public edifices have been reared, more substantial improvements have been made on farms and in towns, more wealth has been accumulated, during the decade beginning in 1875, than during the two previous decades. No citizen of Kansas, from that day to this, has ever written a letter, made a speech, or talked at home or abroad, with his fellow citizens or strangers, without exalting the resources or strangers, without exalting the resources and glorifying the greatness of the state. No legislature, since that time, has ever doubted the ability of the state to do anything it

A new Kansas has been developed during A new Anists has been developed during that period. The youth of 1875 has grown to the full stature and strength of confident and intelligent manhood. The people have forgotten to talk of drouths, which are no more incident to Kansas than to Ohio or more incident to Aansas than to Ohio or Illinois. They no longer watch the clouds when rain has not fallen for two weeks. The newspapers no longer chronicle rains as if they were uncommon visitations. A great many things, besides the saloons, have gone, and gone to stay. The bone hunter and the buffalo hunter of the plains, the indian and his reservations the inviantee and the Wild buffalo hunter of the plains, the Indian and his reservations, the jayhawker and the Wild Bills, the Texas steer and the cowboy, the buffalo grass and the dug-outs, the lonelines and immensity of the unpeopled prairies, the infinite stretching of the plains, unbroken by tree or shrub, by fence or house—all these have vanished, or are rapidly vanishing. In their stead has come, and come to stay, an aggressive, energetie.

s tured, sober, law-respecting civilization.
Labor saving machines sweep majestically through fields of golden wheat or sprouting sorn: blooded stock lazily feed in meadows of blue stem, timothy or clover; comfortable, houses dot every hill top and valley; foresta, orchards and hedge rows diversify the love-liness of the landscape; and where isolation and wildness brooded, the majestic lyric of prosperous industry is echoing over 81,000 square miles of the loveliest and most fertile country that the sun, in his daily journey, it lights and warms. The voiceless sphynx of thirty years ago has become the whispering gallery of the continent. The oppressed lerritory of 1855, the beggared state of 1874, has become a prince, ruling the markets of the world with opulent harvests.

IMP PACES OF THE CENSUS.

I am not, in thus exalting the growth and prosperity of Kansas, speaking recklessly, as I shall show by statistics compiled from the census and agricultural reports of the United States and our own state. Figures are always dry, I know. But when they tell the pleasant story of the march of civilization into and over a new land, surely they cannot fail to interest men and women who have themselves marched with this conquering army of industry and peace.

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fall to interest men and women who have themselves marched with this conquering army of industry and peace.

THE GROWTH OF KARSAS WITHOUT PARALLEE.

The growth of Kansas has had no parallel. The great states of New York and Pennsylvania were nearly 150 years in attaining a population Kansas has reached in thirty years. Kentucky was eighty roars, Fennessee seventy-five. Alabama ninety, Ohio forty-five, and Massachusetts, New Jersey, Georgia, and North and South Carelina each over 100 years, in reaching the present population of kansas. Even the marvelous growth of the great states of the west has been surpassed by that of Kansas. Illinois was organized as a territory in 1810, and thirty years later had only 691,392 inhabitants, or not much more than one-half the present population of this state. Indiana was organized in 1800, and sixty years later had a a population of only 1,134,0423. Iowa was organized as a territory in 1838, and had, at that date, a population of nearly 40,000. In 1870 it had only 1,194,020 inhabitants. Missouri was organized in 1812, with a population of over 40,000, and fifty years later had only 1,182,012. Michigan and Wisconsin, after fifty years of growth, did not have as many people as Kansas has to-day; and Texas, admitted into the union in 1845, with a population of 150,000, had, thirty-five years later, only 815,579 inhabitants.

In 1861 Kansas ranked in population as the thirty-third state of the Union; in 1870 it was the twenty-ninth; in 1880 the twentieth; and is now the fifteenth. During the past quarter of a century Kansas has outstripped, Oregon, Rhode Island, Delaware, Florida, Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, Maryland, Mississippi, California, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Wisconsin and New Jersey—all states before the 28th of January, 1861. Of the northern states only eight, New York, Pennsytvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan and Iowa, and of the southern states only six, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Vigini

setts, Michigan and Iowa, and of the southern states only six, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia and Texas, now utrank Kansas in population. At the close of the present decade Kansas will, I am conident, rank as the eleventh state of the American Union, and will round out the nineteenth century as the sixth or seventh. In the following table the population of fansas, as shown by the first census of the erritory, taken in January, 1855, and the official enumerations made every five years hereafter, is shown. The figures also exhibit the proportion of white and colored, and of native and foreign born inhabitants; nd of native and foreign born inhabitants; he increase of population every five years, nd the density of population per square mile of territory at the close of each period. The tate census taken in 1865, however, did not how the proportion of native and foreign

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18 007	35,311	18,022	25	ored.
TA 1 200 USS 48 OUT 1 THE SEC 140 ATT.	164,682	316,007	94,512	Native popula- tion
THE CASE	60,007	48,302	jā 2 2 2, 1885.	or g

TOWNS AND CITIES.

In 1860 there were only ten towns and cit-In 1800 there were only ten towns and cities in Kansas having a population in excess of 500 each; only three having over 1,000 each; and only one having over 5,000 inhabitants. In 1880, ninety-nine towns each had a population in excess of 500; fifty-five towns and cities had each over 1,000 inhabitants; six had each over 5,000; and three had over 15,000 each. In 1885, each of 154 towns had over 500 population; ninety-one towns and cities had each over 1,000; twelve had each over 5,000; six had each over 10,000; four had each over 15,000; and two had each more than 30,000. than 20,000. ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.

The origin and character of the population in Kansas is, in this connection, worthy of special note. Every state in the Union, and every territory except Alaska, contributed to the population of this state. The United States census of 1880 shows that 233,066 persons born in Kansas were then living in the state. The singular fact that native born Kansans were then living in every state and territory, is shown by the same authority. Illinois contributed 106,922 to our population; Ohio, 93,236; Indiana, 77,096; Missouri, 60,228; Pennsylvania, 59,236; Iowa, 56,972; New York, 43,779; and Kentucky, 23,379. Three other states, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin, each contributed over 15,000; and all others less than that number.

The same authority shows that the so-called "exodus" from the south has been greatly exaggerated; Louisiana and Mississippi furnishing only 4,067 of our colored population, while nearly 19,000 came from the three states of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

The colored people constitute, at the pres-The origin and character of the population

Tennessee.

The colored people constitute, at the present time, less than four per cent. of our total population, and the inhabitants of foreign birth a little more than ten per cent. of the total.

THE MATERIAL RESOURCES OF RANSAS The growth of our state in population has not, however, equalled the development of its material resources. The United States census of 1880 shows that while Kansas at that date, ranked as the twentieth state in population, it was the eighth state in the number and value of its livestock, the seventeenth in farm products, the fourteenth in value of farm products per capita, the twentieth in wealth, the thirteenth in education, the seventeenth in the amount of its indobtedness, state and municipal, and the twenty-fourth in manufacture. ss, state and municipal, and the twen-

edness, state and municipal, and the twenty-fourth in manufactures. Only one state, Nebraska, shows a smaller proportion of persons unable to read and write. And in twenty-eight of the forty-seven states and territories, tauntion, per capita, was greater than it is in Kansas.

In 1830 Kansas was the sixth corn-producing state of the Union. Only Illinois, Iowalissouri, Indiana and Ohio then produced larger crops of this cereal. But the corn product of Kansas that year was only 101, 421,718 bushels, while for the year 1836 it was 194,130,814 bushels, or assemble outlies the crop of 1834.